

THE FREE LANCE published tri-weekly as an independent newspaper, is located at 85 Commerce Street, New York City, and is published every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday mornings by "The Free Lance Newspaper, Book and Job Printing Company of Fredericksburg, Virginia."

Its Subscription Terms are \$1.00 per year, \$1.00 for 6 months, 50 cents for 3 months, or 50 cents for 1 month.

The advertising rates are for one square of ten lines or less, first insertion, 50 cents, and 25 cents for each additional insertion. 100 lines per square per year. No position given and no foreign advertisements are taken at a less rate than our home patrons pay. The right is reserved to reject or modify any advertisement deemed libelous or otherwise objectionable. Yearly advertisers discounting during the year will be charged invariably at transient rates.

All letters recommending candidates for office must be paid for to insure their publication.

Resolutions of respect to deceased members passed by societies, corporations, associations, or other organizations will be invariably charged for as advertising matter.

All communications of every character should be addressed to "THE FREE LANCE," Fredericksburg, Va.

Weather forecast for Fredericksburg and vicinity.

Fair Thursday, light to fresh west winds.

The President is said to have signed the order taking many places out of the classified civil service as a compromise with spoilsmen in Congress who threatened to withhold the appropriation for the Civil Service Commission.

The passage of the currency bill to create the gold standard and enlarge the powers of the Secretary of the Treasury by the United States House of Representatives last Monday, was followed by a panic on Wall Street New York, during which money went up to 186 per cent. per annum.

The most important action taken by the General Assembly at this session was the passage by the House last Monday of a bill imposing a tax of 15 cents per ton on all fertilizers sold in Virginia. It is estimated that the measure will yield \$25,000 per annum to the State. The bill was passed by a vote of 78 to 2. This overwhelming House majority leads the friends of the bill to hope that it will go through the Senate without serious opposition. A big, but unsuccessful, fight was made two years ago to enact such a law. Gov. Tyler, in his message to the present Legislature, strongly urged the passage of such a bill.

The judges nominated ten days ago at the Democratic caucus were all elected last Monday. It is regarded as a compliment to Gov. Tyler that every one of his appointees was chosen to fill permanently the vacancies to which he appointed them.

And so Gov. Tyler's course as the Chief Magistrate of the State in these two particulars is practically unanimously approved by the Legislature.

The greatest interest attached to the new committee on insular affairs, which is fairly remarkable for its strength. Mr. Cooper, now beginning his fourth term in Congress, is chairman. It may be seen that the Speaker was embarrassed in this instance. It was questionable whether the chairman of the old committee of importance and distinguished House leaders would consent to surrender their functions as such for a post of perhaps temporary consequence. But in avoiding this difficulty General Henderson has chosen wisely. Mr. Cooper has experience and is thoroughly in harmony with his party's ideas as to the treatment of the new insular problems. If the Speaker has chosen well in the selection of a chairman he has secured good beyond in providing a membership. Hitt, Payne, Henshaw, Lord, Tawney, Babcock, Ormsbacker and Moody on the majority side are a group of exceptionally representative men, and capable of considering in the best interests of the government every phase of the various issues soon to be laid before them. The minority side is likewise satisfactory.

These are the views of the Washington, D. C. Star in regard to the new committee on insular affairs, which it will be seen to be the leading committee of the House, for on it are the chairman of ways and means, appropriations, foreign and interstate commerce, foreign affairs and postoffice and post-roads and Babcock, the chairman of the national congressional committee in the last caucuses.

Mr. Jones, of this district, being the leading Democratic member, actually becomes the leader of the Democratic side of the House upon all matters relating to the Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Alaska and Guam. It is great responsibility which will either make him a national character and force or elselegate him to obscurity. His course will be watched with great interest not only in the First Congressional District, but throughout Virginia, and indeed throughout the nation.

Speaking of this committee the Washington (D. C.) Post says:

"It is generally conceded that this committee will be one of the most important, if not the most important one, in this Congress."

The Post also quotes Congressman Jones as saying:

"I think I have the biggest kind of a committee plan. I would rather have than any other assignment Speaker Henderson could have given me."

The Washington (D. C.) Star of Tuesday evening says:

"There is some discontent on the part of members of the foreign affairs committee, due to its loss of power through the creation of a committee of greater importance—on insular affairs. The only member of the foreign affairs committee who went on to the committee of insular affairs was Mr. Hitt, the chairman of the foreign affairs. The committee on insular affairs will attract more attention and be the most important of the most important, if not the greatest, in this Congress."

The Virginia Democratic State Senators and delegates are now "monkeying" with the question of whether Senator Shandshall be admitted into the Democratic legislative caucus, notwithstanding the fact that he (Shands) defeated one Boykin, who was backed by Senator Martin's father-in-law, Day, and that Boykin, not Shands, was "recognized" as "regular" by J. Taylor Ellyson's Democratic State Committee.

Perhaps an excerpt from ancient Democratic history may not be inapt: In 1847 the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter was voted for by nearly every Whig in the then Virginia General Assembly and elected on the 6th ballot over the then Gov. William Smith, "Extra Billy," as he was popularly known, by the aid of 23 Democrats who refused to go into or be governed by the Democratic legislative caucus. (Gov. Smith, it ought to be added, parenthetically was twice Governor of Virginia—1846-49 and in 1864 to the close of the war—and, though he was over 64 years of age when the war broke out, went into the fighting and served at the front until, elected Governor.)

The Richmond Enquirer, Father Ritchie's paper, the morning after the election, spoke very highly of Mr. Hunter, merely saying, in a very mild way, that it regretted that the Whigs should have had so much to do with Mr. Hunter's election. Mr. Hunter was twice afterwards unanimously nominated by a Virginia Democratic legislative caucus; was a Senator of the United States at the breaking out of the war; was afterwards a Confederate States Senator, and was chosen by a Democratic Virginia legislative caucus to be the treasurer of the State of Virginia. It may be added that in direct line Senator Thos. S. Martin succeeds in the terms held by R. M. T. Hunter, as John W. Daniel follows in the terms once filled by James M. Mason, the other Democratic U. S. Senator at the beginning of the war. The files of the Richmond Enquirer, from which the foregoing is taken, would seem to show that in 1847 Richmond had only semi-weekly papers.

"There is no doubt that the next battle-line constructed by the United States will be called the Virginia," said Governor Tyler to a Dispatch writer. "We have secured the unequalled promise of the President," the Governor continued, "to let us in as he would endorse a proposition to name one of the new ones the Virginia, if it were not that those under construction are already named."—Richmond Dispatch.

In connection with the foregoing it is simple justice to say that Senator Daniel took up this matter with President McKinley last spring, and at that time the President promised what is above stated by Gov. Tyler. With Senator Martin on the Senate committee of naval affairs and Representative Rixey on a like committee from the House, it would seem to be absolutely certain that there is to be within the next five years a battleship named the Virginia in the United States navy.

Senator Hanna is now devoting all his energies to one end, the triumphant re-election of President McKinley. Not only does he wish for success at the polls, but he wishes for a successful, overwhelming victory. He hopes to establish a new record in Presidential-making. From this he will derive his satisfaction and reward, for while the President is apparently the holder of the reins, it is in the hands of Mr. Hanna which directs its policies and controls its destinies, and he is easily the foremost man in his party today. There is no opposition to Mr. Hanna, as was conclusively demonstrated at the meeting of the National Committee.

Mr. Hanna desires McKinley to carry every State he carried in 1896 and as many more as possible, and by increasing his majority he wants to head all difficulties, to adjust all disputes, to placate all opposition. McKinley is to be renominated by acclamation in a convention composed of non-factionists. His running mate has been selected in the person of Mr. Root, also to be nominated by acclamation. The platform is to be an endorsement of the Administration. In short, the convention is to be merely a monster ratification meeting, its functions being confined to carrying out the program already settled by Mr. Hanna—Wash. Correspondent Baltimore Sun.

But will the American people ratify the Hanna program?

Live issues seem to have been at a discount in Alabama recently when Senator Morgan was making a canvass of the State with a view of securing his re-election to the Senate. On many points the Senator is apparently in accord with the present Administration, and this handicapped his success to a distressing extent. Since Congress met, Mr. Morgan is reported to have described the campaign he conducted in a characteristic way. Talking over the situation with President McKinley, he is reported to have said: "President, I was in favor of the war with Spain, and I could not attack you on that score. I am an expansionist and have no quarrel with you on that issue. I am also not opposed to sound money." This frank admission seems to have stunned the President, but after a while he recovered and inquired: "Well, Senator, your campaign?" "Oh," replied the Senator, "I gave the carpetbaggers—the Missouri Compromise or the Mexican War into his campaign—he might have been able to make a 'corner' on ancient issues. It is a pity, however, that a man who is as fond of oratorical battles as Mr. Morgan should be limited, like Ancient Pistol, to cutting off the heads of dead soldiers"—Baltimore Sun.

The clipping leads The Free Lance to repeat what it has before said, viz., that, save in name, Senator Morgan, of Alabama, is practically a Republican. And he is not the only Southern Democrat who seems to be hankering after Republicanism and "other issues."

Christ Episcopal Church, Richmond, was broken into Saturday night and the altar pilaged. The thieves carried off the silver altar plates, four in number, which had been presented to the church by the ladies; the large silver chalice, two sets of prayer books, hymnals from the church, a table cover from the vestry-room and the clock from the Sunday-school room.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Hon. Thomas S. Martin Elected to Succeed Himself in United States Senate.

Monday among the House bills passed were the following:

Relating to the signing, heretofore or hereafter, of certain obligations by corporations as surety, through duly authorized agents or attorneys in fact, without the use of corporate seal, and declaring the force and effect of the same.

Giving courts of law jurisdiction over suits on lost past due bonds, notes, or other written evidence of debt, and enabling said courts to require the party in whose favor the judgment may be rendered to execute proper indemnifying bond before execution is issued.

To legalize primary elections and conventions in the county of Culpeper.

To amend and re-enact sections 21, 26, and 40 of an act entitled, in fact, to provide for working and keeping in order the public roads of Greene and Madison, approved March 5, 1894.

Among the Senate bills passed was one to amend an act to provide for the appointment of special prosecuting attorneys in proper cases.

MARTIN RE-ELECTED.

The election Tuesday of Hon. Thomas S. Martin to succeed himself in the United States Senate passed off without incident. There were few spectators in the Senate and fewer in the House to hear the speeches nominating that gentleman. In the Senate Mr. Martin was nominated by Mr. Flood, of Appomattox, and in the House by Speaker Saunders, of Franklin. The only feature of unusual interest in connection with the election was the fact that the independent members who are not yet admitted to the Democratic caucus supported Mr. Martin. Senator Shands, of Southampton, said that he was for Governor Tyler, but that as the nominee of the caucus he would support Mr. Martin. In the House Mr. Powell, of Brunswick, another applicant for admission to the caucus, followed Mr. Shands' example. Mr. Dinwiddie, the only Republican in the Senate, refrained from voting.

There was an interesting discussion in the Senate to pass by the House bill imposing a tonnage tax of 15 cents per ton on fertilizers. Mr. Flood, of Appomattox, led the fight for the bill. In his remarks he said that it was understood that the House did not propose to adjourn for Christmas recess until this measure was passed. Mr. Wickham, in opposing receding from the Senate amendment to the recess resolution, said he did not propose to be forced into such a position by the conceded position of the House. The question of receding was lost by a vote of 23 to 5. It was explained that it is important to enact a law before January 1. Otherwise the State would lose \$5,000 in tonnage tax. The passage of this bill will give the Department of Agriculture a fund sufficient to enable Commissioner Koiner to do effective work for the farmers of this State. With the money which this measure will give his department, this gentleman expects to put it on a footing which will compare favorably with that of other Southern States. He expects to be able not only to furnish the farmers with valuable information which they obtain in other progressive States, but to do much in the way of attracting a desirable class of immigrants to Virginia. Of late years no attention has been paid to this subject. A dozen or so years ago some effort was made in this direction, but for want of money, little was ever done. Mr. Koiner is constantly in receipt of letters from the Western and Northwestern States, asking for printed matter, maps and other information and data about Virginia, which, with the money allowed his department, the Commissioner has found it impossible to supply. The bill will yield a fund sufficient to enable the Department of Agriculture to inaugurate many reforms along this and other important lines, which have been found advantageous in other States.

The two houses Tuesday passed a resolution suspending the bond tax on fertilizers. The friends of the tonnage tax had this action taken to force a vote in the Senate before the adjournment.

The epileptic Commission appointed by the Legislature two years ago met in Richmond Tuesday night. A bill was agreed upon which is to be introduced in the Legislature after the Christmas holidays making an appropriation of \$95,000 for establishing and maintaining an institution for two years. There are to be five directors, two to be appointed by the President of the Senate, two by the Speaker of the House and one by the Governor. The bill does not indicate, nor has the commission agreed upon a site for the proposed institution. Senator LeCato, of Accomac, is chairman of this commission.

The Great Family Medicine of the Age—For sore throat, gargle the throat with a mixture of Pain-Killer and water, and the relief is immediate and sure. It should not be forgotten that the Pain-Killer is equally as good to take internally as to use externally. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. Price 25c and 50c.

Judge McCabe for Congress.

The Enterprise newspaper published at Hamilton, Loudoun county, in its last issue says:

Look the entire District over and where will you find an orator superior to McCabe? By what standard shall we measure a man? Take any test and tell us wherein McCabe is lacking—As an officer, as an orator, as a lawyer he measures up with the best.

Let the people of the grand old county come together and again send a solid delegation to the nominating convention for Judge McCabe, and again let our Democratic brethren of the Eighth District to give Loudoun the nomination as a just and appropriate recognition of the claims of a county that through all these years has never wavered in her loyal support of the party and its nominees.

Loudoun has not had the Congressman for more than fifty years!

Excitement in New York Stock Market.

OVERSPECULATION'S HARVEST.

Clearing-House Association Rushes to the Rescue and Secretary Gage Also Decides to Help.

New York, Dec. 18.—This was a day of disturbance at all financial centres, domestic and foreign.

The tightness of money in all markets was actually felt, large failures were announced and security values melted under the strain of forced liquidation to an extent that hardly seemed creditable a few weeks ago. Apprehension and nervousness permeated all business interests.

The Secretary of the Treasury gave temporary relief first, by agreeing to anticipate a year's interest on Government bonds at a small rebate, and later, when the situation became more acute, by offering to buy \$25,000,000 of Government bonds at the market price. These are makeshifts, and so proved, as the relief was not of a permanent character.

Finally came the trouble in South Africa. England was urgently in need of gold, and so adjusted her monetary conditions as to draw it to London from nearly all quarters. This country being a heavy creditor, it was not thought gold could be drawn home, but on last Saturday upwards of \$3,000,000 were sent out, and it is confidently expected that more will go this week.

The fact, as is stated, that there is no profit in the shipment of gold at the present rate of exchange made no difference. It was urgently needed on the other side, and it went.

While it was hoped that the over speculation would not result disastrously, events today proved that, like all unstable and uncertain ventures based on fictitious values, it must have an end.

MONEY UP TO 186 PER CENT.

Panic conditions developed on the Stock Exchange in the afternoon, with the imperative need of money developed by the violent contraction of values. Stocks were being thrown over without regard to the price and at heavy sacrifice of values.

No end to the helplessness of the situation seemed in sight, when, in the last half hour of the market some \$10,000,000 was offered on the exchange by the concerted action of the clearing-house banks to force the rate for money arbitrarily down to 6 per cent. Money had previously loaned as high as 186 per cent. on call loans.

The collapse in the money rate checked the decline in stocks and the recoveries were almost as violent as the declines had been, but the losses were by no means entirely retrieved. Large offerings of stocks continued at the rally, and at some points of the list prices broke away before the close, making the closing exceedingly irregular and unsettled. The excitement continued to the end, with sentiment looking forward anxiously for the development of another day.

The seriousness of the crisis has called forth the best efforts of powerful and conservative financial interests, which are busy concerting measures to tide over the money difficulties.

SOME OF THE LOSSES.

An idea of the severity of losses may be gained from a few specifications. Thus, American Tobacco fell an extreme 21½, Metropolitan 30½, People's Gas 14, Sugar 12½, Continental Tobacco 11½, Tennessee Coal 17, Manhattan 8½ and leather preferred 9½, all in the list of Industrials.

In the railroad list such stocks as New York Central, Great Northern preferred, Rock Island, Southern Pacific, the Union Pacific, the Northern Pacific, Atchafalpa preferred, and, in fact, the most prominent and active railroad stocks in the whole list showed losses all the way from 4 to 9 points.

The rallies, with the final offerings of the money rate down to 6 per cent., ran from 5 to 10 points. The day's transactions ran up to a point of nearly 1,650,000 shares, which is the record for a day's business. The excitement was intense all day.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Trust company, with liabilities of \$1,649,600 and assets of \$1,719,000, was compelled to suspend.

Henry Allen & Co., bankers and brokers, also suspended.

The suspension is attributed to the failure of some of the firm's customers to respond to calls for additional margins made necessary by recent declines.

STOCKS BOB UP AGAIN.

New York, Dec. 19.—There was a complete revolution of sentiment in Wall street today.

The latter part of the Stock Exchange's session witnessed something like a panic among those who had been active in depressing values and who were now making frantic efforts to secure stocks which they had sold at lower prices.

The professional traders bid up prices to take the market away from the bear element. Many operators who had ruthlessly sacrificed their holdings in the pandemonium of yesterday were also eager buyers, in the hope of retrieving losses.

The announced determination of the Secretary of the Treasury to increase Government deposits in depository banks gave promise of relief from the start, and funds estimated at \$7,000,000 became available from this source before the market closed.

Under the influence of this abundance the panic rates for money were at no time approached, but the demands for loans made inroads on the supply with seemingly insatiable appetite. The rate went to 25 per cent., but steadily declined from that figure under the offering of successive millions until it was forced down to 6 per cent., and in the late afternoon fell to 5½, 5, and at last to 3 per cent.

The Philippines.

While the Republicans in the House last Monday were sounding the keynote of the next Presidential contest in a gold standard bill, the Democrats in the Senate were outlining their anti-imperialist, anti-trust plan of campaign. It was a curious coincidence that the two political parties should thus be arrayed against each other on the same day.

The opposition to the administration policy in the Philippines was shown in the resolutions submitted by Senators Tillman and Bacon. The former's declaration insists that under the Constitution the Federal government has no power to rule over colonial dependencies, but is restricted in its operations to States as integral parts of the Union and to Territories intended for future States; that the expansion of our commerce has not been and cannot be dependent upon the adoption of a policy of imperialism, and "that we are opposed to the retention of the Philippine Islands by the United States, and that it is our purpose to consent to the independence of the Philippines as soon as a stable government shall be established by them; and toward the prompt establishment of such government we pledge our friendly assistance."

"I am going to shell the woods," said Mr. Tillman, in his characteristic fashion, when asked what he proposed to accomplish by his resolution. "I have asked that it lie upon the table until after the holidays, when I propose to make a speech upon it. I want to put the Republicans upon record, and I know that I would get a great many votes from the Republican Senators if they were not afraid to express their convictions. They have the power to take the resolution, as they did Mr. Pettigrew's, if they are so disposed, but they might as well know now as hereafter that they will gain nothing by such tactics. We will continue introducing these resolutions until the whole question is thoroughly discussed and we show, as we can do, that the Republican policy is at variance with the Declaration of Independence and is a menace to the republic."

SENATOR BACON'S RESOLUTION.

Senator Bacon's resolution, which will be made the text for a speech by him, is longer than Mr. Tillman's, and is as follows:

First—That the United States had not waged the Spanish war for acquisition of territory.

Second—That in receiving the cession of the Philippine Islands it is not the purpose of the United States to maintain permanent dominion over them, or to incorporate them into the United States as citizens of the United States, or to have such inhabitants as vessels and the United States hereby disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise permanent sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said islands.

Third—That the United States having overhauled opposition to the authority of the United States in the Philippines, the duty and obligation rest upon the United States to restore peace and maintain order throughout the islands and to continue the maintenance of order until a stable government of the people shall have been established.

Fourth—It is the purpose of the United States, so soon as order shall have been established, to provide opportunity and to prescribe methods for the formation of a Philippine government, "to be thereafter independent, entirely exercised," the intention being "to accord to the Philippines the same degree of independence accorded to the inhabitants of Cuba."

Fifth—That after such stable government is established in the Philippines, reserving such harbors and coaling stations as may be needed, shall transfer to the Filipino government all rights and territory secured in the islands to their people."

Sixth—That it is the purpose of the United States to secure the guarantee of the continued independence of the Filipino government.

The Bear War in England.

London, Dec. 19.—A fall in consols to below par was probably due to the rumors of a new issue to meet the expenses of the war. Although such rumors cannot be traced to any substantial source, there is little doubt that the government will be compelled to adopt such a course.

The Daily Chronicle's financial article, written by A. J. Wilson, a leading authority, says: "The expenditure for the war considerably exceeds £3,000,000 per week, and as the treasury cannot hope to sell its bill on the market under 5 per cent., it is evident that the government must soon come upon the market for money."

The Daily Mail's financial expert says: "It is no secret that some of the big firms were helped over at the last settlement, and there was much forced selling of stock yesterday, with the evident idea of not maintaining a false position any longer. The last account of the year will bring a crop of failures. This is inevitable, but it is unwise to place reliance on absurd invocations to consider that, because there are no natural financial difficulties arising out of dear money and low prices, there necessarily be a real financial crisis. The rash speculator has much to tremble about, but the real stockholder has only to sit tight, and the storm will blow over."

The Masonic Temple.

It is stated that the magnificent Masonic Temple in Richmond will have to be sold for debt. The building which is one of the most convenient in the country, cost \$175,000, the money being advanced by a Philadelphia concern. All of this debt except \$75,000, has been paid off but for some months the association has not been able to meet the interest on the remainder, and stated as much to the Grand Lodge.

The Temple Association is not composed altogether of Masons, there being in its ranks many prominent men not members of the craft. About eighty per cent. of the stock is owned by the Grand Lodge of Virginia and the balance by Richmond Lodge. Should the Temple Association decide that it will be impossible to pay the debt, it is said that the Grand Lodge will become the purchaser of the building.

Cards are out for the marriage of Mr. Philip Thornton Marye, son of States Auditor Marye, and Miss Florence King Nesbit, daughter of Mr. John Nesbit, of Savannah, Ga., which is to take place at Christ Church Savannah, on the evening of January 3 next.

Hon. Frank Hume has had introduced and passed a bill in the State Legislature whereby the qualified voters of Alexandria county shall, after thirty days' notice be allowed to vote upon the question of bonding the county for the sum of \$100,000 for the purpose of improving the roads.

2 CHEAP ITEMS FOR MEN

A Splendid Heavy Weight Winter Undershirt, Natural Gray, with double shield bosom and back, pearl buttons, ribbed cuffs and bottoms, close knitted and fleecy. Former price, 50 cents; Closing Out Price, 37½ cents. Sizes 34 to 40. Drawers to match, 30 to 40.

A Beautiful White Wool Shirt, Heavy Weight, Ribbed Cuffs and Bottoms, pearl buttons, French Neck, one pair to a box. Former price, 75 cents; Closing Out price, 50 cents. Sizes, 34 to 46. Drawers to match, sizes 30 to 40. Every man who wears Undershirts at all should see these 2 Lots.

E. W. Stearns, Opera House Dry Goods Store.

Gen. Lawton Killed as He Was Winning a Fight.

Mantia, Dec. 19.—Major-General Henry W. Lawton, who had bravely faced danger in more than 165 fights, was shot and killed today at San Mateo, Luzon.

He was standing in front of his troops, was shot in the breast and died almost immediately.

A fight was in progress and General Lawton was walking along the firing line in a driving rain. He was within 300 yards of a small sharpshooters' trench. The General was conspicuous in the big white helmet he always wore in Luzon, and a light yellow raincoat. He was also easily distinguishable because of his commanding stature, being 6 feet 2 inches tall.

The sharpshooters directed several close shots which clipped the grass nearby. Staff officers called General Lawton's attention to his danger, but he only laughed with his usual contempt for bullets.

Suddenly he exclaimed "I am shot!" clinched his hands in a desperate effort to stand erect, and then fell in the arms of a staff officer.

Orderlies rushed across the field for surgeons, who dashed up quickly, but their efforts were useless. The body was taken to a clump of bushes and laid upon a litter, the familiar white helmet covering the face of the dead General.

DIED AT MOMENT OF VICTORY.

Almost at this moment the cheers of the American troops rushing into San Mateo were mingling with the rifle volleys.

After the fight six stalwart carrymen forced the river to the town, carrying the litter on their shoulders, and a staff proceeding with the colors, and a cavalry escort following. The body was put in a building in the town.

The troops filed, bareheaded, through the building, and many a tear fell from the eyes of the men who had long followed the intrepid Lawton. The entire command was stricken with grief, as if each man had suffered a personal loss.

Dewey says Lawton was "the bravest of the brave," and Otis says his death is "a great loss to his country."

Baptist Ministers Protest.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 20.—The Baptist Ministers' Conference of Portsmouth Monday adopted a resolution declaring the appointment by the State of a chaplain for the State penitentiary a violation of the principle of the separation of Church and State. Twenty-eight ministers were present, and the resolution carried unanimously. A resolution looking to the appointment objected to by the ministers was recently introduced by Representative Whitehead, of Norfolk.

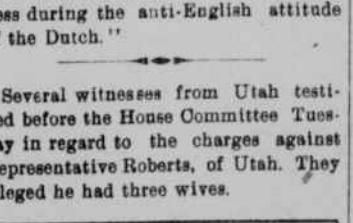
Anti-British Feeling in Holland.

London, Dec. 19.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Antwerp: "The British and American Ministers at The Hague have asked permission to retire to Antwerp, with a view of avoiding personal unpleasantness during the anti-English attitude of the Dutch."

Several witnesses from Utah testified before the House Committee Tuesday in regard to the charges against Representative Roberts, of Utah. They alleged he had three wives.

COMRADE

M. H. DeLong,



of Schuylerville, N. Y., who served in Company E, 4th Vermont Volunteers, had other foes to fight with after his return from the late war. He recently wrote:

"I have used Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine for nervousness brought on by the use of tobacco and too close application to business. It gave me prompt relief without leaving any unpleasant effects. The result was beneficial and lasting. I heartily endorse it."

DR. MILES' Restorative Nervine

is sold by all druggists on guarantee, but bottle benefits or money back. Book on heart and nerves sent free. Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

Blankets, Cloaks,

These are the principal articles of interest right now. C. W. JONES is showing only

new, fresh, Clean Goods

in every line. When buying you as well buy the NEWEST.

Blankets.

Gray Blankets,

Dress Fabrics.

Ladies Wraps.

Capes.

Furs.

HELLO, SANTA!

BOSTON VARIETY STORE.

Next to McCracken & Bro.

Very Dry in Gloucester.

White Marsh, Dec. 20.—The long continuance of dry weather has caused most of the mills to stop work